CHAPTER IX.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education

General.

974. The year 1956-57 is an outstanding year in the history of Education in Mysore for it witnessed the formation of Greater Mysore with the inclusion of Kannada speaking areas from the neighbouring states of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg with large student population and large number of Educational Institutions.

Institutions.

975. The total number of Educational Institutions (including Social Educational Centres) increased from 14,552 in ex-Mysore to 25,923 for New Mysore, the net increase after the formation of Greater Mysore being 11,371. The strength of pupils in all these institutions increased correspondingly from 10,19,069 to 21,23,259 i.e., by 11,04,190 pupils. Likewise, the expenditure (direct) on all these institutions rose from Rs. 390,94,342 to Rs. 806,62,752 i.e., by Rs. 415,68,410. On 31st March 1957, the number of institutions was 26,821 and the number of pupils was 21,97,352 including 7,15,623 girls; the increase after the formation of Greater Mysore up to 31st March 1957 being 898 institutions and 74,093 pupils.

976. The following table shows the number and strength of all kinds of Public Institutions in the State.

Kind of Institutions	No.	Strength		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Universities	2	125	6	131
Colleges (General, Professional and Research Institutions).	85	32,842	5,195	38,037
High Schools including Military Schools.	535	1,35,429	42,941	1,78,370
Primary Schools.				
Senior Basic	900	1,68,009	63,480	2,31,489
Senior Primary-General ...	856	1,08,946	37,768	1,46,714
Junior Basic	831	21,498	23,732	45,230
Junior Primary-General ...	20,325	10,09,433	4,31,531	14,40,964
Nursery	93	3,057	2,711	5,768
Professional Schools and Special Schools.	405	24,933	5,010	29,843
Total ...	24,032	14,28,434	7,12,374	21,40,808
Social Education including Literacy Classes.	2,789	53,295	3,249	56,544
Grand Total ...	26,821	14,81,729	7,15,623	21,97,352

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

977. For the year, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Public Institutions (excluding literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school going age of 55,93,200 was 36·5 as compared to 34·2 for ex-Mysore in 1955-56. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 3·12 sq. miles and for every 807 persons as compared to 2·53 sq. miles and 837 persons in ex-Mysore.

Colleges.

978. The number of First Grade Colleges for men in the New State was 25 with a strength of 20,353 students including 1,396 women and for women was four with 3,037 women students. The number of separate Intermediate Colleges was 16 with a total enrolment of 5,569 pupils inclusive of 279 girls. The colleges in ex-Mysore are affiliated to Mysore University while those in Dharwar Division of Mysore to Karnatak University. The Colleges in South Kanara, Coorg and Raichur Divisions were affiliated to Madras and Osmania Universities, respectively and their affiliation has since been changed. The total number of Professional Colleges was 28 as compared to 16 in ex-Mysore. The increase of 12 is shared under Education by 5, Medicine 1, Law 2, Agriculture 1, Commerce 2, and Engineering 1. The total enrolment in all these colleges was 7,243 including 296 women. Besides, there were seven Oriental Colleges as against five in ex-Mysore with a strength of 1,254 pupils including 146 girls as against 1,205 with 170 girls for ex-Mysore. The number of Universities in the State increased by one with the incoming of the Karnatak University in Dharwar Division of New Mysore. Besides, there were five Research Institutions with an enrolment of 587 Scholars in the State. Except for one viz., Kannada Research Institute, in Dharwar and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, all other Research Institutions were under Central Government.

Secondary Education.

979. High School Education in the New Mysore is of varied duration in the different areas of the State. In ex-Mysore, it is three years course preceded by an eight-year Primary Education. In Dharwar Division, it is one of four years preceded by a seven-year Primary; in Raichur Division, it is one of three years preceded by a seven-year Primary with one year infant class in some schools. In South Kanara and Coorg, it is like in ex-Mysore.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

980. The number of High Schools including the two Military High Schools—one at Bangalore and another at Belgaum—both under the management of Central Government was 535 with a total strength of 1,71,083 pupils inclusive of 42,941 girls as compared to 266 schools with an enrolment of 84,017 pupils including 19,684 girls in ex-Mysore. Classified by managements, there were 91 Government Schools, 75 District Board, 82 Municipal, 266 Aided and 19 Un-aided Schools. The distribution of schools region-wise was 282 in ex-Mysore, 152 in Dharwar Division, 68 in South Kanara including Kollegal Taluk, 19 in Hyderabad Karnatak and 12 in Coorg. It is evident therefrom that large number of schools were under private management. This accords with the general policy of enlisting private effort in the field of Secondary Education.

Primary Education

981. Primary Education in the New Mysore State is of varied duration as follows :—

Regions	Duration
Ex-Mysore ...	8 years—4 years Lower Primary 4 years Senior Primary
South Kanara and Coorg.	8 years—5 years Lower Elementary. 3 years Higher Elementary or Middle School.
Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak.	7 years—4 years Lower Elementary. 3 years Middle School.

982. In case of Hyderabad Karnatak an infant class of one year is attached to the seven-year primary schools in some cases.

Compulsory Education.

983. The scheme of Free Compulsory Primary Education was in force in different areas in different ways. In ex-Mysore, the scheme for the age group 6-10 was in force in the nine District Taluk Headquarters. There was no scheme of Compulsory Education in Coorg. In Madras and Hyderabad Karnataks, contiguous areas are selected for the introduction of compulsion. In Bombay Karnatak area, the scheme of compulsion was in force. This scheme was introduced in all villages with a population of 1,000 and above in the First Plan period and all villages with population of 500 and above are now being brought under compulsion.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Basic Schools

984. Basic Schools are of two types—Junior Basic Schools of I to IV/V Classes and Senior Basic I to VII/VIII Classes. The number of Junior Basic Schools for boys and girls in New Mysore was 831 with a total enrolment of 69,492 pupils including 23,732 girls as compared to a total of 20,325 Junior Primary Schools in all. The number of Primary Schools converted to Basic Type under Second Five-Year Plan for 1956-57 was 397 for New Mysore. Besides, there were 900 Senior Basic Schools as on 31st March 1957 in the New Mysore with a strength of 2,31,489 pupils of whom 63,480 were girls. The number of Senior Basic Schools in Dharwar Division was 710.

Senior Primary Schools.

985. The total number of Senior Primary Schools (Middle Schools) in the New State as on 31st March 1957 was 856 (728 for boys and 128 for girls), with a total enrolment of 1,46,714 pupils including 37,768 girls. The increase in the number from 790 in ex-Mysore to 856 is largely due to the upgrading of schools and sanction of ten such new schools in ex-Mysore.

Primary Schools.

986. The number of Primary Schools including the New Type Middle Schools and Higher Elementary Schools in the New State was 20,325; (19,135 for boys and 1,190 for girls) with a total enrolment of 14,40,964 of whom 4,31,531 were girls. During the year, sanction to open 443 schools under the Second Five-Year Plan was accorded. Thus it is evident that the total number of schools imparting Primary Education in the State was 22,912 with a total enrolment of 18,88,659 as compared to 12,553 schools with a strength of 8,60,065 for ex-Mysore in 1955-56.

987. Worked out on the basis of proportion, there was one school for Primary Education for every 3·27 square miles and one for 846 persons as compared to one for 2·91 square miles and for 957 persons in ex-Mysore.

988. There were also 93 Nursery Schools with a total strength of 5,768 pupils including 2,711 girls.

Adult Education.

989. The Mysore State Adult Education Council conducted 1,470 literary classes during the year with 27,698 (25,812) pupils. The Council also maintained four Janatha Colleges with a total strength of 110 pupils. The total number of people made literate during the year was 13,939. The number of new libraries started in rural parts of the

State under the Council was 40 thus bringing the total to 2,344 for 1956-57. The annual grant to the Mysore State Adult Education Council during the year was Rs. 4·40 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the Council on all activities like literary classes, janatha colleges, rural libraries, publications, etc., from all sources was Rs. 4,96,462.

990. The number of Adult Night Schools and Social Education Classes imparting General and Social Education in the integrated areas during the year was 1,319 with a strength of 28,846 adults.

Professional Education-School Grade

991. The number of institutions of the School Grade in the New State providing facilities for Prefessional Education like (i) Teacher Training-Basic and Non-Basic, (ii) Engineering, (iii) Medicine, (iv) Agriculture, (v) Technical, (vi) Industrial, (vii) Commercial, etc., was 405 with an enrolment of 29,843 including 5,010 girls as against 208 schools and 19,203 pupils inclusive of 2,263 girls in 1955-56 for ex-Mysore. The number of Teacher Training Institutes of Basic Type was 23 (19 for men and four for women), while the Institutes of Non-Basic Type was 24 (15 for men and nine for women). Besides, there were 11 Poly-technic Institutes with a total strength of 3,648 pupils of whom 87 were women. The number of Agricultural Schools increased from two with a strength of 140 pupils to eight with an enrolment of 542 in 1956-57. The increase is due to the incoming of four schools from Bombay Karnatak Districts. Two new Agricultural Schools were started during the year one in Bangalore District and the other at Munirabad in Raichur District. The number of Commercial Schools in the State was 96 as compared to 72 in ex-Mysore with a strength of 10,056 and 7,850, respectively. The number of Engineering Schools was two with a total strength of 653 pupils. There were also nine Medical Schools with a total strength of 1,091 pupils, of these, the Nursery Training Schools classified as Medical Schools was four all in Dharwar Division. There were also 58 Industrial Schools and Arts and Craft Centres. The Institutions for Agricultural, Engineering and Medicine continued to be under the administrative control of the respective Departments of Government.

Special Schools

992. Besides, schools imparting Special Education are (i) Schools for the physically handicapped, (ii) Oriental Schools like Samskrita Schools, etc., (iii) Physical Education Institutes, Schools for Music and Fine Arts and (iv) Reformatory Schools.

Education of Women

993. The number of separate institutions (excluding literacy classes) for the education of women in the New State was 1,553 with a total strength of 2,35,939 including 11,575 boys as against 780 in ex-Mysore with a strength of 1,19,174 including 6,405 boys. The number of literacy classes exclusively for women under the Mysore State Adult Education Council was 171 with an enrolment of 2,746 women. In addition, 4,91,259 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 7,15,623 (including 3,249 women in literacy classes) under instructions in all institutions. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of pupils was 32·6 as against 31·5 per cent for ex-Mysore.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

994. The total strength of the movement under various branches of Scouting at the end of the year was 44,319 for New Mysore as against 33,292 in ex-Mysore. The number of Guides under Girls' Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides was 4,378. The grant to the Bharat Scouts and Guides during the year was Rs. 50,000 under normal account and Rs. 25,000 under 2nd Plan. Most of the districts arranged a number of District Rallies. Hundreds of Scouts and Guides participated in the Second All India Jamboree held in Jaipur from 27th December 1956. The Bharat Scout and Guides enrolled themselves as authorised agents for the National Savings Scheme (Womens' Savings Wing) during the year. The total business transacted during the year was over one lakh of rupees. The monthly journal "Mysore Scout and Guide" was being published regularly.

Medical Inspection.

995. During the year, Medical Inspection was in force in the schools in ex-Mysore in 184 Centres and 87,967 pupils including 6,905 girls were examined. It has been reported that most of the pupils suffer from malnutrition. The Midday Meal Scheme was in operation in a few schools only. Supply of milk was made during the year in selected schools. A sample Nutrition Survey was conducted by the Chief Medical Inspector of Schools in Bangalore City.

Encouragement to Authors

996. Forty-one applications for subventions were received from Editors and Publishers of Journals. Subventions to 16 books and three journals were sanctioned to an extent of Rs. 1,000 during the year. For the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, ten books were received. The Committee for the award of prizes met and decided the awards as follows :

	Rs.
(1) Kannada Raghuvamsha	300
(2) Siddarama Charithre	200
(3) Harishchandra Kavya	200
Total ...	700

Libraries

997. The total number of volumes in the Education Library and Office Library attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore at the close of the year was 5,951 (2,161) respectively. There were 216 Public Libraries in the New State for which grants amounting to Rs. 84,548 were paid.

998. Statement of Examination Results :—

Region	Name of the Examination	No. Appeared		No. Passed	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ex-Mysore (March 57)...	S.S.L.C.	19,483	4,214	8,544	2,541
Bombay Karnatak (New Course) ...	S.S.C.	6,010	1,622	2,579	589
Ex-Mysore (Old Course)	S.S.C. S.S.L.C.	2,250	174	623	75
Madras Karnatak including Coorg ...	S.S.L.C.	5,605	1,655	3,13	1,129
Hyderabad Karnatak ...	Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.	3,680	208	842	58
	Total ...	37,028	8,073	15,724	4,392

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Finance

999. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including the two Universities and University Departments under the following heads amounted to Rs. 9,96,12,803 as against Rs. 5,39,36,695 for ex-Mysore in 1955-56 :—

	Rs.
Amount spent on the two Universities including the Departments	17,49,450
On Research Institutions	26,05,591
On Colleges for General and Professional Education	83,19,640
On High Schools	1,63,48,041
On Primary Education	4,84,06,083
On Nursery Schools	1,21,534
On Professional Schools	67,66,598
On Social Education	5,82,997

1000. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,48,34,403 was also spent on indirect items like buildings, scholarships and other miscellaneous items.

1001. The average cost per head of population for the year in the New State was Rs. 5·13 as against Rs. 4·90 in 1955-56 in ex-Mysore.

Second Five-Year Plan

1002. The Second Five-Year Plan provision during 1956-57, i.e., the first year was Rs. 47·80 lakhs.

1003. Sanction was accorded for opening of schools as follows under different grades during the year under 2nd Plan Provision :—

Name	High Schools	Primary Schools	Basic Schools	Additional Teachers
1. Ex-Mysore ...	4	290	65	800
2. Bombay Karnatak ...	—	—	315	290
3. Hyderabad Karnatak.	...	149	—	15
4. Madras ...	3	10	—	76
5. Coorg ...	—	4	17	—
Total ...	7	453	397	1,181

1004. To evolve a uniform pattern of Education for the entire State of Mysore at all levels, the Government have constituted the Mysore State Educational Integration Advisory Committee consisting of Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, Educationists with the Minister for Education as its Chairman. The work of the Committee has commenced and the Committee met thrice during the year.